

ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Leased Wire  
DAY AND NIGHT REPORTS.  
WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair tonight and tomorrow.

# EL PASO HERALD

EL PASO, TEXAS,  
Wednesday Evening,  
December 10, 1913—16 Pages  
TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

## A STAKE QUIZ IS LARGED IN CONGRESS

Colorado and Michigan  
Representatives Advocate  
Probes by the House.

## ACTION TO RESTORE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Congressional inquiry into the Colorado and Michigan mine strikes was urged today before the house rules committee by representative Keating of Colorado, and Mac Donald of Michigan.

Representative Keating said that the strike in the Colorado coal fields has become so involved with political and industrial problems that the state found it impossible to separate them. The only hope for industrial peace, in his opinion, was congressional action. He declared the coal companies were operating in violation of the Sherman law and repeated other charges he has made on the floor of the house.

Representative Mac Donald asserted that conditions in the copper districts of Michigan were acute and that President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners had urged him to appeal to president Wilson in behalf of the labor leaders.

**May Vote on Currency Dec. 17.**  
A final vote on the currency bill in the senate next Wednesday, December 17, was the goal toward which Democratic leaders today bent their efforts. It was believed all speeches could be concluded early next week and that within a few days an agreement can be made for a vote. The success of this plan would make it possible for congress to adjourn for the holidays.

**Republicans Refute Charges.**  
Charges by senator Owen that the Republicans were trying to delay the currency bill and waste time by insisting upon the presence of a quorum, broke into the smooth progress of the currency debate in the senate last night.

For an hour and a half a wordy battle waged across the party dividing line in the chamber, threatening at times to break the bounds of senate propriety. The Republicans endeavored to show that senator Owen himself had occupied time "uselessly" in debate and that the Democrats repeatedly absent themselves from the senate and ignored its business.

"Has after day is used up here in idle debate," declared senator Owen. "That is the reason why senate are wasted."

"If the senator from Oklahoma had his way," retorted senator Gallinger from the Republican side, "he would make his speech and then the argument would be closed and the vote taken."

The altercation grew out of a statement by senator Keating, who pressed figures to show that from 3:30 o'clock until 9:30 counts of the senate taken at 15 minute intervals showed far less than a quorum and that the Democrats were more numerous than the Republicans present.

Senator Smoot declared emphatically that the Republicans were not in any way to impede the progress of the measure. On the contrary, he said, they were anxious to speed the action of the senate and would hasten the work as rapidly as possible.

**WOULD HAVE GOVERNMENT  
INSPECT GRAIN SHIPMENTS**  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10.—A government commission for grain inspection is provided for in a bill to be introduced in congress, it was decided Tuesday by the directors of the National Grain Dealers' association. The commission would be empowered to grade and inspect grain, and all grain shipped in interstate commerce would bear the signature of a licensed inspector.

**SAN ANTONIO POLICEMAN  
CHARGED WITH TAKING BRIBE**  
San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 10.—Charged with accepting a bribe of \$100, a former police officer, is under arrest. The charge was filed by the chief of police today in which it is alleged that Malone accepted \$100 to arrest a person on a vagrancy charge. It is the first arrest of this kind here.

## "DRYS" STORM CAPITAL TEXAS SENATOR RECEIVES "PROHIB" APPEALS IN FIGHT ON LIQUOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Under the dome of the capitol men and women representing the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Woman's Christian Temperance union assembled today for a demonstration against the liquor traffic.

The men and women marched in separate lines from the downtown section of the city to the east front of the capitol. Each bore petitions demanding national prohibition by constitutional amendment. On the steps of the capitol, the petitions were received by

## HUERTA STAYS ON JOB, CONGRESS SAYS

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Dec. 10.—In nullifying the presidential election of October, because of insufficient votes, and calling a new election for next July, congress expects provisional president Huerta to remain in office until September, 1914.

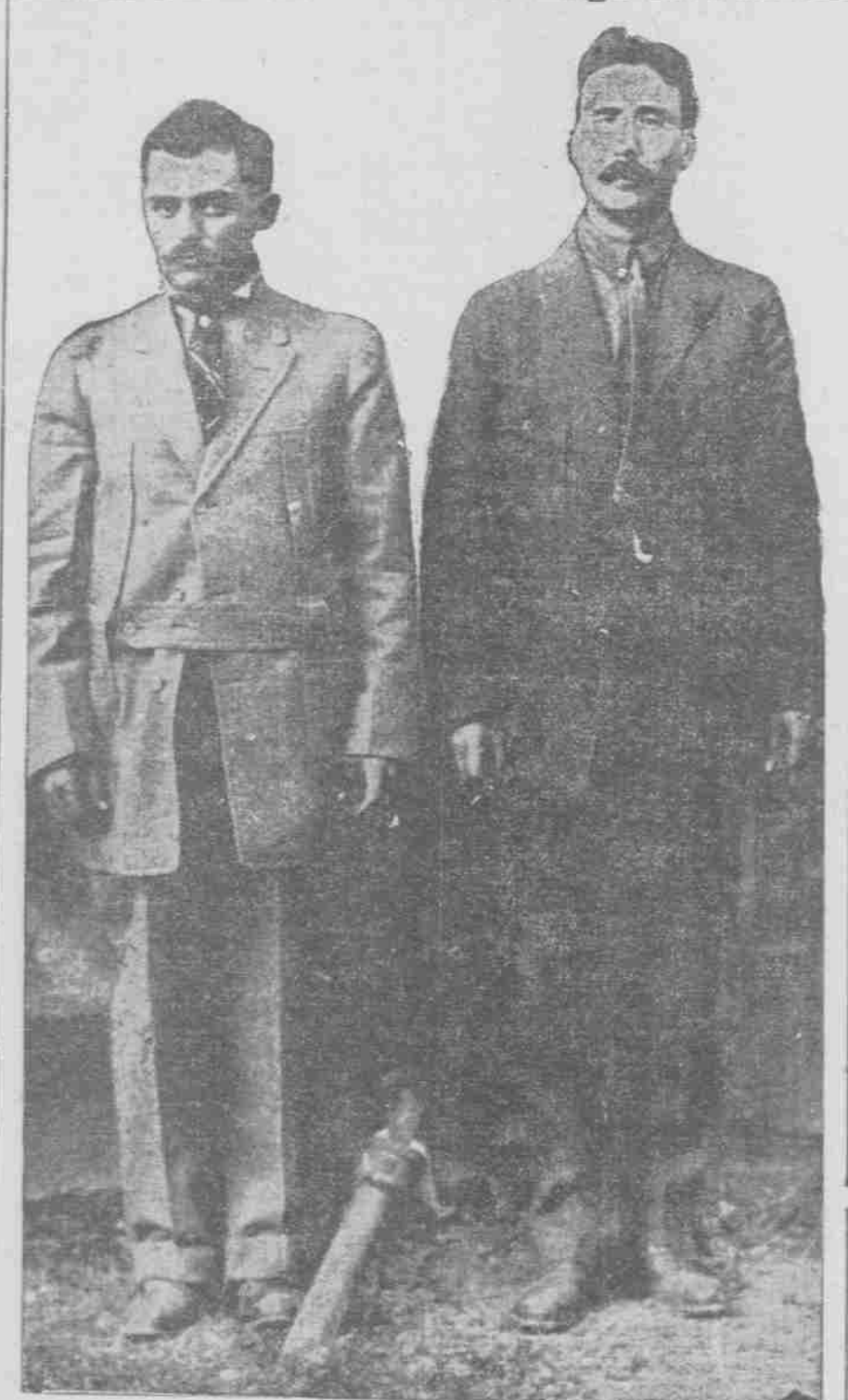
A rumor is current, however, that Huerta may retire from the presidency because of pressure from abroad and the advance of the rebels from the north.

The election is fixed for the first Sunday in July, 1914, but it will be well toward the end of September before a successor will qualify and Huerta will yield his power.

When the last clause was read, referring to Gen. Huerta as provisional president, one of the deputies started applauding and soon the chamber was shouting vivas for Huerta. The presiding officer reminded the deputies that it was necessary to ratify the constitution by votes.

Although there were no dissenting voices in the chamber, it was noted that

## Rebel Officials Now In Charge In Juarez



Gen. Eugenio A. Benavides (taller man) and Lieut. Col. Felipe Macias, chief of staff, chief rebel officials now in Juarez.

## FOOD SENT TO FLOOD VICTIMS

Flood Condition in Central  
Texas Is Still at Critical Stage.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 10.—The governor today dispatched Adm. Gen. Hutchings to Seely with \$500 to take charge of the flood sufferers rescued from San Felipe Island. The money will be used to buy supplies for taking care of the stricken people.

Private secretary Bowman today received a message from Capt. C. L. Test, who has charge of the situation at Gairro, advising that the situation at Gairro was bad. He also requested that 100 additional blankets be sent at once, as there is much suffering among the people in the vicinity of Valley Junction.

The executive department today was advised that the citizens of Georgetown have a carload of provisions and clothing ready to be shipped to the flood sufferers. Secretary Bowman advised them to have the car shipped at once to Seely. Additional contributions came today.

Centered about Richmond, Tex., the Brazos flood continues on to the Gulf, leaving disaster in its wake.

The total loss of life today is 165. Boats from many points have headed for Richmond to help troubled residents there.

The flood overflowed a protecting bluff about Richmond last night, completely cutting off communication and residents of the town of Rosenberg, three miles inland frequently heard the report of gun shots at night. Evidently they were distress signals.

## PRIEST IS UNMOVED BY MURDER DETAILS

New York, Dec. 10.—Hans Schmidt, once a priest, now a self confessed murderer, sat unmoved today while counsel for the state told the jury that he laid careful plans to kill Anna Ammiller, cut up her body and throw the pieces into the Hudson river. The prosecution promised to show that Schmidt bought a saw, paper and wire and a scrubbing brush for the details of his contemplated crime in mind.

The first witness was Mary Bann, the young girl who found on the New Jersey side of the river the bundle containing all of Anna Ammiller's body which ever came to light after the murder. Schmidt's attorneys cross examined her to prove that the careless preparation of this package was the work of a disordered brain.

## Sixteen Thousand American Soldiers Ready For a Quick March Into Mexico Mexico's Revolutionary Trouble Furnishes a Problem As Perplexing to the United States As Turkey Is to Europe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Sixteen thousand officers and men, constituting about one-half of the mobile army in the United States, are now stationed in the border states of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California. Fifteen battalions and one regiment are standing by for possible trouble in Mexican waters. Probably 20,000 of the 40,000 Americans who peacefully resided in Mexico three years ago have left that country.

President Huerta is a dictator who can dictate to but a portion of his people, for the revolutionists control the most important northern states. All the diplomatic energies of the United States government have been devoted to the difficult task of forcing him to the office. The situation thereby created is the foremost problem of American foreign policy. It is a continuing crisis, marked, at least once, by serious friction between the United States and Great Britain.

**Why the Problem?**  
What circumstances led to this situation? Why is the United States left with a problem quite as perplexing as that which Turkey for decades presented to Europe?

President Wilson has said: "The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean the safety of our own borders, the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, the realization of our hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, so long sup-

pressed and disappointed, we deeply sympathize."

More than a century has passed since Spanish dominions began to break away from "His Most Catholic Majesty's" rule and set up their own republics in Central and South America. Their struggles to achieve true democratic government have largely influenced the foreign policy of the United States. The Monroe doctrine, which established the primacy of the United States in the western hemisphere and

is vitally involved in the present Mexican problem.

In its neighbors, Canada on the north and Mexico on the south, the United States was more fortunate than any great power. The Mexican war was soon forgotten and until three years ago no serious difficulty threatened on the southwestern border save when Napoleon III sought to establish Maximilian as emperor of Mexico. His throne toppled when the cessation of the civil war permitted the Washington government to assert the Monroe doctrine, and when Gen. Sheridan permitted Gen. Juarez to obtain the arms necessary for the empire's overthrow.

**The Beginning of Diaz.**  
One of the most vigorous of the revolutionary leaders at that time was Porfirio Diaz, a typical product of the country, in whose veins flowed Indian blood. As a soldier he had ample opportunity to study the problems of government and was well equipped for the difficult task of government when first he was elected to the presidency in 1876.

Early realizing that Mexico's vast mineral and agricultural resources required for development capital which the people did not possess, president Diaz always encouraged the investment of foreign capital, gave it every protection and to keep a smiling face on the investment prospect subdued with an iron hand all agitators which might have frightened away capital. His six successive terms from 1876

to 1911 were marked by a policy of repression and dictatorship. He was a man of iron will and a strong sense of duty. He was a man of iron will and a strong sense of duty. He was a man of iron will and a strong sense of duty.

pressed and disappointed, we deeply sympathize."

More than a century has passed since Spanish dominions began to break away from "His Most Catholic Majesty's" rule and set up their own republics in Central and South America. Their struggles to achieve true democratic government have largely influenced the foreign policy of the United States. The Monroe doctrine, which established the primacy of the United States in the western hemisphere and

## Death For the Thirsty In Juarez; Execution Possible, If You Try to Buy a Drink In Rebel Town

IT MEANS death in Juarez to try to buy a drink. The most rigid form of prohibition ever heard of is now in force in the Mexican border town, under the rebel rule.

Texas, Kansas and many American states have rigid prohibition rules, but nowhere else in the world is it a death penalty to try to buy a drink. To try to sell one is considered serious under many American state laws, but to try to buy is usually considered the prerogative of every person, prohibitionist or not.

As a result of this latest edict in the Mexican town, Juarez is really "dry." Incensed at the recent violations of the military order, issued when Villa took Juarez, against the selling of liquor, Gen. Benavides, garrison commandant, has posted notices saying that anyone guilty of selling liquor or attempting to buy it, is liable to execution before a firing squad. Every saloon in town is now closed tight.

## BATTLE IS IMMINENT; OJINAGA FORTIFIED

Federals, Without Food or Pay, Want to Desert; United States Patrol Is Reinforced to Hold Them Back—Gen. Terrazas, Under Escort of Orozco, Reaches the Border—Villa Will Personally Direct Attack on Mercado—Much Suffering of Refugees But No Deaths en Route.

RESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 10.—A battle for the supremacy of the north—between the federal army of Gen. Salvador Mercado and the rebel army of Gen. Pancho Villa—is expected to be fought at Ojinaga or vicinity in the next few days. The federals cannot possibly escape into Coahuila or Nuevo Leon without a fight, according to the belief of American military men, and the avidity with which the federals are fortifying Ojinaga, shows this to be their belief.

The federal column has been continually harassed en route from Falomir here, and it is reported that 2500 of Villa's men, under Monclovia Herrera, are immediately in the rear of the federals, so close that Herrera will be able to draw a cordon about the border town and force the federals to fight before retreating to Nuevo Leon, if that is their intention. Gen. Villa himself is expected to be in personal command by the time the battle opens, if the federals do not force a fight at once by breaking away from the border.

**ATTACK SEEMS INEVITABLE.**  
The federal troops appear to realize fully that the rebel forces, which now hold sway over a great section of the north, will not long allow Ojinaga to stand unmolested. The necessity of repositioning the federal army before it can move, is apparent and unless this can be done at once, the troops will be insufficiently provided against a possible rebel attack. It is thought that Gen. Villa, who recently occupied Chihuahua, 180 miles from Ojinaga, has already prepared for a pursuit of the federals.

The military necessity of disposing of this army before he can carry out his announced purpose of leaving Chihuahua in charge of a small garrison and marching south towards Mexico City, is readily recognized and the federal officers expect him to come out of Chihuahua immediately, reinforce his rebel troops now harassing the federals, and attempt either to annihilate, capture, or drive the federal army over into Texas.

**TERRAZAS PARTY FORCIBLY DETAINED.**  
Gen. Luis Terrazas and family and all the others of the more notable refugees from Chihuahua, are still held in Ojinaga by the federal officials. The explanation given is that so many civilian refugees crossing from Mexico into the United States would cause dissatisfaction among the federal soldiers and might induce them to desert. Since these prominent refugees remain in Ojinaga, it is reported that it has greatly inspired the federal soldiers with confidence, most of the soldiers believing that they are voluntarily remaining.

## VILLA PLAYS STROKE AT OJINAGA FEDERAL ARMY

LITTLE time for defensive preparations will be given the federal army under Gen. Salvador Mercado, now fortifying Ojinaga, against federal attacks, for the advance guard of Gen. Pancho Villa's army is already within three days' march of the little Mexican border town opposite Residuo, Texas, according to unofficial advice received Wednesday by military authorities in Juarez. Thirty-five hundred rebel cavalry, led by Gen. Maclovia Herrera and Rosalio Hernandez, are concentrating near Cuachillo Parado, 90 miles southwest of Ojinaga, and from all indications, will attack the Huerta forces within four or five days.

La Mula pass, 60 miles from Cuachillo Parado, is the point for which the rebel advance guard will make when it is set in motion. It is possible that rebel scouts have already reconnoitered the country about La Mula pass, which commands the most accessible road leading into the village where the federals are encamped. No official advice regarding the exact location of the

rebel outposts has been received in Juarez, but it is thought they are within a few days' ride of Ojinaga.

Military men in Juarez are of the opinion that the struggle between Mercado's and Villa's men will resolve itself into a double battle, one at La Mula pass and the other at Ojinaga. The pass is 30 miles from Ojinaga and is said to be well adapted for defense. That the Huertistas will attempt to check the rebels there, is the opinion of rebel army officers familiar with the situation.

**Villa Still in Chihuahua.**  
Gen. Pancho Villa is still in the city of Chihuahua, according to word received Wednesday at military headquarters in Juarez. The general is establishing a civil government and has made Sylvester Terrazas, provisional governor. I do not know whether Gen. Villa himself will take command of the troops who are going to meet the federals at Ojinaga. He does not disclose his military plans to anyone. Two Americans who arrived in Juarez Tuesday night from Chihuahua say that there are 2500 soldiers in the city and that conditions are normal. The arrivals came to Juarez on a freight

train which left Chihuahua Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

**Railway Is Open.**  
The railway is open all the way from Juarez to the state capital now and regular train service will be resumed in a few days, according to Gen. Benavides. The train which arrived last night carried a guard of 100 men. No delays were encountered on the journey, which was made in 12 hours. Signs of federals were seen along the way.

This train, which consisted of empty freight cars, is due to return to Chihuahua Thursday morning, carrying coal for use by the locomotives which hauled Villa's troop trains south.

Party of fifty rebels, including Capt. E. Navarro, will go to Chihuahua on the tomorrow, in addition to the regular escort which accompanied it to Juarez. These men, for the most part, are wounded soldiers who have been discharged from Juarez hospitals as cured. They will go south to rejoin their commands.

**Chihuahua Has Food.**  
There is no famine of food in Chihuahua, according to the Americans. Merchants of the city are opening their stores and business is being carried on. Gen. Villa and Federico Moya, the governor appointed by Gen. Mercado when he evacuated Chihuahua, are cooperating to bring the capital back to its normal state. Trade service between Chihuahua and Torreon is maintained, say the arrivals. One short stretch of track between the capital and Santa Rosalia is in bad shape, but is being repaired and will be in good condition by Friday, it is reported.

## AMNESTY OFFER IS MADE BY REBELS

Hermosillo, Son. Mex., Dec. 10.—Amnesty is offered to all federal soldiers forced into arms, but not to officers of the Huerta forces, in a proclamation issued by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, commander of the "Constitutionalist" forces, on order from Gen. Carranza.

The "Constitutionalist" governor of Tepic asserted in a report to Carranza that all of the territory except the capital, Tepic City, and its seaport, San Blas, in the hands of the "Constitutionalist."

**Federals Ready to Fight.**  
The federals have fortified Ojinaga since their arrival. While firing has been heard in the outskirts, it was believed to have been done by a small force of rebels who followed in the rear of the refugees.

Reports brought by the refugees were that the rear of the refugees' column in its slow progress on foot was continually harassed by rebels. The rebels, however, were in such small number that they could do no more than hasten the pace of the retreating federals. Gen. Villa's detachment, under Herrera, sent out in an effort to overtake the federals and confiscate the property of some of the rich civilian refugees, including that of Luis Terrazas, was unable to accomplish its purpose, but rebels in the mountain passes overlooking the plateau were able to keep the marchers in constant fear.

**Merced Out of Money.**  
The Huerta army is without money; there appears to be enough on hand to buy food for the men, as long as the supply holds out in Residuo, but there is none to pay the soldiers for their services.

The future of the army is said to depend upon the nature of responses to urgent demands for money sent to Mexico City. Gen. Mercado himself, before evacuating Chihuahua, and thus turning it over to the rebels, gave as one reason for his act, the lack of money with which to pay his troops. The appearance of his financial affairs on the American side, soon after the arrival of the troops at Ojinaga, and the fact that Gen. Villa's men were not paid, were no surprise to American army officials, who were apprised of conditions.

**Soldiers Threaten to Quit.**  
The United States troops here, reinforced by others, are in preparation for a possible emergency, have been informed of the threat many of the Mexican troops to rush across the border into Texas and surrender. Rebel agents who went into Ojinaga also reported that only the prompt payment of the soldiers would appease them. Some of the federal soldiers have come to the river front and shouted to American troops: "We are tired of fighting; want you to let us come across." The American soldiers warned them to remain on their own side.

**Answer to the Call from Capt.**  
In answer to the call from Capt. Going for reinforcements on the border, the last of the troops that had been sent from Marathos to Marfa for emergency purposes, was dispatched to Residuo last night under Capt. Mitchell. The last of the soldiers were evacuated of troops.

The United States officers seem to be uneasy as to the outcome at Ojinaga. Dr. Burnham, the army doctor, came to Residuo.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.)

## REBELS READY TO ATTACK TAMPAICO

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Dec. 10.—"Constitutionalist" are concentrating for an attack on Tampico and now have outposts within 14 miles of that city, according to reports reaching the federal capital. American hunters, who were guests of the rebels in their camp, were assured that when Tampico is attacked, the rights of all foreigners will be respected by the rebels.

with admiral Fletcher on the question of landing of marines, and courteously assured the American admiral that he would act in harmony with his desires.

The war department denies Cuernavaca, capital of Morelos, has been captured by the rebels. It is claimed that Cuernavaca is well garrisoned, but an American, who has arrived here from that city, says that the garrison consists of 300 men, many of whom are in the hospital.

Rebels are close to Aguascalientes, but have been defeated in two minor engagements, according to official reports. Zeasneous is still menaced by the advancing rebels.

So far as known here the rebels have no intention of an immediate attack on Monterrey, where the largest federal garrison in the north is stationed.

**To Rescue Foreigners.**  
Rear admiral Fletcher, commander of the United States fleet, has made preparations to take all foreigners at Tampico on board his vessels at a moment's notice and to land marines if it is advisable.

It is understood that the captain of the German cruiser Bremen conferred

## Not a Fiction Paper; Opinion of Another Distant Reader

HERE is another opinion of The Herald from a distance:  
Roswell, N. M., Dec. 1.  
Editor El Paso Herald:  
The Herald is the best newspaper in the southwest. The Herald is not a fiction paper, as its rival is. Respectfully,  
J. H. McCutchen,  
New Mexico Military Institute.